

COPY

1 Squire, Sanders & Dempsey L.L.P.  
2 Nathan Lane III (State Bar # 50961)  
3 Joseph A. Meckes (State Bar # 190279)  
4 One Maritime Plaza, Suite 300  
5 San Francisco, California 94111-3492  
6 Telephone: +1.415.954.0200  
7 Facsimile: +1.415.393.9887  
8 Email: [NLane@ssd.com](mailto:NLane@ssd.com)  
9 [JMeckes@ssd.com](mailto:JMeckes@ssd.com)

E-FILING

ORIGINAL  
FILED

DEC 14 2007

10 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
11 IZUMI OHKUBO

ADR

RICHARD W. WILLIAMS  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 SAN JOSE DIVISION

15 IZUMI OHKUBO,

16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 ANTARA BIOSCIENCES, INC.,  
19 MARC R. LABGOLD and DANA  
20 ICHINOTSUBO,

21 Defendants.

Case No. **06354 PVT**

**COMPLAINT FOR BREACH OF  
CONTRACT AND FRAUD**

22 Plaintiff IZUMI OHKUBO ("Ohkubo") alleges as follows:

23 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

24 1. Ohkubo brings this action against defendants Antara Biosciences, Inc. ("Antara"),  
25 Marc R. Labgold ("Labgold") and Dana Ichinotsubo ("Ichinotsubo") (collectively "defendants")  
26 to recover damages arising out of defendants' fraudulent scheme to induce Ohkubo and others to  
27 purchase common stock of a newly formed corporation, Antara, based on material  
28 misrepresentations, and pursuant to an Investment Contract that Antara did not perform and had  
no intention of performing when executed by Labgold and Ichinotsubo.

**THE PARTIES**

2. Ohkubo is an individual citizen of Japan, with his principal residence and place of  
business in Tokyo, Japan.



10. Apparently recognizing the difficulty of raising large sums of money for a start-up business with no track record from investors in the United States, where legal counsel and financial advisors acting on behalf of prospective investors would carefully review Antara's financial statements, projections and promises, Labgold and Ichinotsubo decided to seek investors in Japan. To find investors, Labgold and Ichinotsubo enlisted the assistance of Toshiaki Suzuki ("Suzuki"), a Japanese national and an officer of Genesys Technologies, Inc., a Japanese corporation that was identified by Antara, Labgold and Ichinotsubo as a founding corporate "partner" of Antara. At all relevant times, Suzuki acted as an agent and representative of Labgold, Ichinotsubo and Antara with respect to the acts and omissions alleged in this complaint. Labgold and Ichinotsubo provided Suzuki with various written promotional materials for Antara, including a Business Plan for Antara dated February 15, 2006 (the "Business Plan"), a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and a Business Summary written in Japanese as of January 2006, which bore an internal date of February 12, 2006 (the "Business Summary"), a true and correct copy of which, together with an English language translation, is attached as Exhibit B. Labgold and Ichinotsubo authorized Suzuki to provide the Business Plan and the Business Summary to potential Japanese investors to induce them to invest in Antara. As authorized, Suzuki provided the Business Summary to Ohkubo on or about February 13, 2006, and solicited from Ohkubo an investment in Antara. Thereafter, as part of the effort to induce Ohkubo to invest in Antara, Suzuki, as authorized by Labgold and Ichinotsubo, provided to Ohkubo a copy of the Business Plan.

11. In late February 2006, Labgold and Ichinotsubo traveled to Japan to promote Antara to potential Japanese investors. On February 21, 2006, Labgold and Ichinotsubo, together with Suzuki and Ichinotsubo's sister, Dory Ichinotsubo, met personally with Ohkubo at Ohkubo's office in Tokyo, Japan, and solicited from Ohkubo an investment in Antara. Later that evening, at the Hotel Okura in Tokyo, Japan, Labgold and Ichinotsubo met with other prospective Japanese investors in Antara. In connection with the meeting, Labgold and Ichinotsubo provided the prospective Japanese investors with the Business Plan and Business Summary referred to above and solicited from them investments in Antara.

12. Based on the information about Antara provided to him by Labgold and Ichinotsubo, including the Business Plan and the Business Summary, Ohkubo was interested in a possible investment in Antara. To determine finally whether to invest in Antara, however, Ohkubo sought some further information about Antara's corporate structure and finances. To that end, Ohkubo asked Suzuki to obtain information about Antara's shareholders and how much each has invested, the corporate status of Antara, and details of Antara's financial plans. On or about March 3, 2006, Suzuki forwarded Ohkubo's requests to Ichinotsubo by electronic mail, with a copy to Ohkubo. On or about March 5, 2006, Ichinotsubo responded by electronic mail and represented that Antara had \$10,000,000 in paid in capital from three investors -- \$5,000,000 from Euris and the Ichinotsubo Family Trust, \$2,000,000 from the Labgold Trust, and \$3,000,000 from Clinical Laboratories of Hawaii (Dr. Park). Ichinotsubo represented that Antara was established on December 16, 2005, and had 1,000,000 shares. Ichinotsubo made other representations about additional projected financing that Antara would obtain and stated that a possible IPO for Antara would be sometime in early 2007.

13. On or about March 1, 2006, Ohkubo received a form of Investment Contract for the purchase of shares in Antara. In reliance on the representations, promises and commitments made in the Business Summary, in the Business Plan, in Ichinotsubo's March 5, 2006, electronic mail message, and in the Investment Contract, Ohkubo executed and delivered, on or about March 9, 2006, the Investment Contract to Suzuki for delivery to Ichinotsubo and Labgold. Both Ichinotsubo and Labgold subsequently executed the Investment Contract, on behalf of Euris and Antara respectively. A true and correct copy of the Investment Contract as executed by all parties, together with an English translation of the Japanese language original, is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

14. In accordance with the terms of the Investment Contract, Ohkubo paid to Antara the sum of 190,000,000 Japanese yen in consideration of the delivery of 19,000 common, shares of Antara stock. To take advantage of a "discount" of 10,000 Japanese yen per share offered by Antara for early investors, Ohkubo wired funds to an account established by Antara at Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ on March 3, 2006, but Ohkubo understood, as, on information and belief,

1 did Labgold, Ichinotsubo and Antara, that the funds would not be disbursed to Antara until the  
2 Investment Contract was executed by all parties and delivered.

3 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **BREACH OF CONTRACT AGAINST ANTARA**

5 15. Ohkubo realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 9 through 14 above.

6 16. Ohkubo has performed all obligations, conditions and covenants required of him  
7 pursuant to the Investment Contract.

8 17. Antara breached the Investment Contract as follows:

9 a. Antara failed to deliver to Ohkubo 19,000 common shares as required by  
10 Article 1 of the Investment Contract, but instead, without Ohkubo's consent delivered to  
11 Ohkubo non-voting shares of Antara stock;

12 b. Antara failed, as required by Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Investment Contract,  
13 to provide Ohkubo of timely notice of share transfers, the issuance of new shares,  
14 amendment of the articles of incorporation, disposal of major assets, important changes in  
15 Antara's business plans and other matters that had a major impact on Antara's business;

16 c. Antara failed and refused to repurchase Ohkubo's shares of Antara as required  
17 by Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Investment Contract;

18 d. Antara failed and refused to provide Ohkubo with term-ending accounting  
19 documents, quarterly statements of account, business plans and plans for changes in  
20 business plans and reports of matters having a major impact on Antara, including without  
21 limitation, Antara's cessation of active business and its termination of key employees, and  
22 Antara failed to obtain Ohkubo's prior consent for such matters having a major impact on  
23 Antara, all as required by Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Investment Contract;

24 e. Antara failed and refused to disclose, following request from Ohkubo,  
25 information about Antara, including without limitation a list of Antara's shareholders and  
26 information about the capital structure of Antara, copies of agreements relating to  
27 outstanding options, warrants and rights for the purchase or acquisition of Antara's  
28 securities, documents relating to agreements among Antara's shareholders, and license

1 agreements between Antara and Toshiba or Eurys, all as required by Article 4, paragraph  
2 of the Investment Contract;

3 f. Antara breached the representation and warranty in Article 4, paragraph 3 of  
4 the Investment Contract because information provided to Ohkubo in relation to his  
5 acquisition of shares in Antara was not accurate and because such information omitted  
6 material facts necessary to make the information provided not misleading;

7 g. Antara failed and refused to repurchase Ohkubo's shares as required by Article  
8 4, paragraph 4 of the Investment Contract; and

9 h. Antara has failed and refused to purchase all shares held by Ohkubo as  
10 required by Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Investment Contract.

11 18. Ohkubo has been damaged by Antara's breaches of the Investment Contract in an  
12 amount not less than 190,000,000 Japanese Yen plus interest as provided in the Investment  
13 Contract.

## 14 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### 15 **FRAUD AGAINST ANTARA, LABGOLD AND ICHINOTSUBO**

16 19. Ohkubo realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 9 through 14 above.

17 20. As alleged in detail below, Antara, Labgold and Ichinotsubo obtained millions of  
18 dollars of investment funding from Ohkubo and other Japanese investors through a web of  
19 intentional misrepresentations and material omissions, and through promises made by defendants  
20 without any intention of performing them. Collectively, these misrepresentations, material  
21 omissions and promises intentionally painted an unjustifiably rosy and optimistic picture of  
22 Antara, its finances and business prospects. Antara, Labgold and Ichinotsubo perpetuated their  
23 deceit following Ohkubo's transfer of funds to Antara by deliberately failing to disclose material  
24 facts about Antara, its business and its financial condition that the defendants were obligated to  
25 disclose.

26 21. On information and belief, Labgold and Ichinotsubo prepared the Business Summary  
27 and the Business Plan and caused them to be delivered to Ohkubo and other investors in Japan to  
28 persuade those investors to invest in Antara. Those documents contained numerous false and



misleading statements and omitted to state material facts. For example, the Business Plan states that Antara “has a startup valuation of \$10 million US dollars (Paid-In-Capital) through founders of the company.” As defendants knew, this statement was false when made, because Antara did not have paid in capital from its founders in the amount of \$10,000,000, as evidence is likely to show after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery, including delivery of the financial statements that Antara promised but failed to deliver to Ohkubo. The Business Plan further states that Antara’s

“founded capitalization is valued at \$100,000,000 (\$1,000,000) per percentage ownership). Based upon current market valuations, value a company having ANTARA’s technology, management team and scientific staff and leadership at approximately \$350,000,000. Thus the initial investors will hold a 3.5:1 advantage.”

As defendants knew, this statement was false when made, because Antara did not have founded capitalization valued at \$100,000,000, and could not reasonably have been valued at \$350,000,000, as evidence is likely to show after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery. The Business Plan further stated that Antara planned to

“position itself for an initial public offering (“IPO”) in December 2006. Preliminary discussions with Wallstreet market-makers indicate that the timing for such an offering in the U.S. biotech sector would be optimum, with an expected IPO value on the order of US\$750 million.”

As defendants knew, these statements were false when made, because defendants had no reasonable basis for believing that Antara could position itself for an initial public offering in December 2006 or that Antara’s shares would be valued at \$750,000,000 in December 2006, as evidence is likely to show after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery. Defendants made the statements set forth in this paragraph 21 with the intent to deceive potential investors, including Ohkubo, and with the knowledge that such investors, including Ohkubo, would rely on them.

22. On or about March 5, 2006, Ichinotsubo responded in a written electronic mail message to questions about Antara asked by Ohkubo. In that electronic mail message, which Ichinotsubo wrote to Suzuki with the intent that it be delivered to Ohkubo and which was

1 delivered to Ohkubo, Ichinotsubo stated that Antara had \$10,000,000 dollars in paid-in-capital  
2 from three shareholder groups -- \$5,000,000 from Eurus and the Inchinotsubo Family Trust,  
3 \$2,000,000 for the Labgold trust, and \$3,000,000 from Clinical Laboratory Hawaii (Dr. Park).  
4 As Ichinotsubo knew, this statement was false when made, because Antara did not have paid in  
5 capital from its founders in the amount of \$10,000,000, had not issued any shares and had not  
6 received the funds referred to in Ichinotsubo's electronic mail message, as evidence is likely to  
7 show after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery. Ichinotsubo further  
8 represented that Antara had 1,000,000 shares. Ichinotsubo knew, but failed to inform Ohkubo,  
9 that Antara planned to issue an additional 2,000,000 shares and to divide Antara's shares into  
10 voting common stock and non-voting common stock. Ichinotsubo further knew, but failed to  
11 inform Ohkubo, that Antara planned to issue 560,000 shares of voting common stock to Eurus for  
12 a total price of \$5,600; 100,000 shares of voting common stock to Ichinotsubo for a total price of  
13 \$1,000; 100,000 shares of voting common stock to Labgold for a total price of \$1,000; 90,000  
14 shares of voting common stock to Akolea LLC for a total price of \$900; and 50,000 shares of  
15 voting common stock to Genesys Technologies, Inc. for a total price of \$500. These omissions  
16 were material and intentional, and the undisclosed information was necessary to make the  
17 representations about the number of Antara's shares, the identity of Antara's shareholders and the  
18 paid-in-capital of Antara not misleading.

19 23. On or about March 9, 2006 in Tokyo, Japan (March 8, 2006, in the United States),  
20 Ohkubo executed and delivered the Investment Contract to Suzuki. When Ohkubo executed and  
21 delivered the Investment Contract to Suzuki, it had not been executed by Labgold or Ichinotsubo,  
22 who, on information and belief, did not execute the Investment Contract until after March 9,  
23 2006. When Labgold and Ichinotsubo executed the Investment Contract on behalf of Antara and  
24 Eurus respectively, each of them knew that the Investment Contract contained promises and  
25 obligations that neither Antara nor Eurus intended to perform and that the Investment Contract  
26 contained representations and warranties that were not true. In particular, Labgold and  
27 Ichinotsubo knew that Antara did not intend to issue common shares to Ohkubo, but intended to  
28 issue non-voting stock; that Antara had not provided and did not intend to provide to Ohkubo



1 written notification of the major matters referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Investment  
 2 Contract, including the issuance of new shares, the amendment of the articles of incorporation,  
 3 important changes in Antara's business plans or other matters having a major impact on Antara's  
 4 business; and that neither Antara nor Euris intended to purchase the shares owned by Ohkubo  
 5 under the circumstances set forth in the Investment Contract. In fact, on March 9, 2006, Labgold  
 6 and Ichinotsubo, acting as directors of Antara, had approved amendments to the Certificate of  
 7 Incorporation, had authorized the issuance of new voting common shares to themselves and  
 8 others, had authorized a new class of non-voting stock, and had approved a form of stockholders  
 9 agreement with materially different and much less favorable rights than those contained in the  
 10 Investment Contract.

11 24. The misrepresentations, omissions and promises made without the intention of  
 12 performing them were material and were made by defendants with the intention of deceiving  
 13 investors, including Ohkubo. Ohkubo relied on the accuracy of the facts set forth in the Business  
 14 Plan, the Business Summary and the written responses to his questions as provided by  
 15 Ichinotsubo. Ohkubo further relied on the promises, representations and warranties made in the  
 16 Investment Agreement. If Ohkubo had known the true facts and the true intention of Labgold,  
 17 Ichinotsubo and Antara, Ohkubo would not have invested in Antara and would not have  
 18 recommended Antara to other Japanese investors.

19 25. Ohkubo has been damaged by the fraudulent scheme of Antara, Labgold and  
 20 Ichinotsubo in the amount of at least 190,000,000 Japanese Yen plus interest.

21 26. As a consequence of defendants' fraudulent acts, Ohkubo is entitled to an award of  
 22 punitive damages against Labgold, Ichinotsubo and Antara, jointly and severally.

### 23 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

24 WHEREFORE, plaintiff Izumi Ohkubo prays for relief as follows:

#### 25 First Claim for Relief—Breach of Contract

26 1. For compensatory contract damages against Antara in an amount equivalent to  
 27 190,000,000 Japanese Yen plus interest from March 9, 2006 until the time damages are  
 28 recovered, as provided by the investment agreement and by law;

**Second Claim for Relief--Fraud**

2. For monetary damages against Marc Labgold, Dana Ichinotsubo, and Antara to punish them for the injury they inflicted as a result of fraud in an amount to be determined according to proof, but not less than 190,000,000 Japanese Yen;

3. For punitive damages against Marc Labgold, Dana Ichinotsubo, and Antara for injury resulting from their fraudulent scheme;

4. For costs and attorney's fees in bringing this action; and

5. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 14, 2007

SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.

By: 

Joseph A. Meckes

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
IZUMI OHKUBO

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Izumi Ohkubo hereby demands a jury trial on all issues appropriately triable by a jury.

Dated: December 14, 2007

SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.

By: 

Joseph A. Meckes

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
IZUMI OHKUBO